MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month. DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year *AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ssociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Work of the Trusts.

It is reported from Washington that corporate interests" are believed in a Powerful Quarter to be responsible for the course of those Republican Senators who do not approve gladly and blindly the President's Brownsville policy. The trusts being the sum of all villainy, the reflected and essential villainy of persons who do not sympathize with the Brownsville policy is clear.

Hitherto "lawlessness" has been the chief characteristic and description of "corporate interests." Their subtle perfidy in insisting that even the President should obey the law is infamous beyond

There should be no doubt of the issue of the struggle. Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all. Those who differ in any respect from the official and inspired view betray thereby their heretic pravity as to the whole body of dogma. The real unpardonable sin is not what it was said to be in December.

The Question of Naval Warfare.

Naval officers of really practical experience, especially those who by reason of demonstrated fitness have been called upon to consider the various problems that have arisen in connection with the development of our navy, nearly all admit that the service has little more than theory at the back of its assumptions and hypotheses. They agree with virtual unanimity that since the creation of the modern battleship there has been no single instance of a conflict which furnished any satisfactory basis for an enlightened conclusion. On no occasion have two hostile fleets at all equal in armament, personnel and general equipment, come into collision and fought it out to the point of illustration. So, they ist, we are proceeding upon mere guesswork-fighting the battles of the future with pen and ink by the help of the midnight oil and the higher mathematics!

President ROOSEVELT'S remarkable letter to Mr. Foss, the chairman of the House Naval Committee, constitutes perhaps the strongest and clearest presentation of the academic theory that has yet been offered to the country. His proposition is that one battleship carry-ing, say, ten large calibre, high power ns is better than five battleships rrying among them the same number that these ten guns concentrated on similar quality distributed among vessels smaller, of course, in actual size, but equal in all respects of speed, rmor, strength and personnel. And this postulate, as we understand, he Attorney-General, lately Secretary the Navy, the Hon. CHARLES J. NAPARTE, another weatherbeaten sea Schler of renown, has contributed the colas of his approval. But the sad sea who have spent their lives in the American navy and who bring to bear on the controversy their immediate periences, studies and deliberations, est that even the President and Mr. BONAPARTE cannot know these hings on their own personal knowledge, and they claim that the question should It least be left open to some future dermination based on actual fact. They in go to the extent of proposing that here may be too many eggs in one t, and that whereas a 12 inch shell properly delivered from a big battlemay sink a smaller battleship, the e 12 inch shell launched from one of smaller ships may sink the big one ite as probably. In the latter emercy ten guns would be eliminated. the former only two would be. But n if the monster should destroy two three of the enemy before going to he bottom the enemy would still have

ething to the good. such at least is the contention of ined and veteran experts. Of course may not be considered seriously in attal of the pronouncements of Presiant ROOSEVELT and former Secretary NAPARTE. There is some merit, howwer, in the suggestion that neither side the controversy has anything more an theory to go upon.

Where Would France Stand?

A correspondent has expressed the ion that in the event of a war stween England and Japan on the one and and the United States and Germany the other France would side with he two combatants first named. It ns more probable that she would enide to remain neutral.

So far as we know the subject has not t been discussed in the Paris press. rent Frenchmen, however, cannot re failed to observe that an influential an newspaper, generally accepted a semi-official organ, has declared should the United States become volved in a war with an Anglo-Japanese lition Germany would consult her n interests in determining her course, and that it certainly is not for her erests to see the American navy ren from the ocean. Commenting th approval on this declaration, an ant Vienna newspaper has said at Austria's interests would impel her perate with Germany, even though tht not be constrained to take such step by the text of the Triple Alliance. Government or neces-

we have formerly said, it is incredible that Emperor WILLIAM would forego an opportunity of securing what he has striven patiently to gain, the good will of the American people.

The French, on their part, while they are by temperament impulsive, have been taught by bitter experience to count the cost before rushing into war, and common sense would make them recognize that in land operations against Germany they would inevitably be beaten unless they should receive aid from Russia. That Russia would countenance any combination which if successful would have for its outcome the exaltation of Japan is inconceivable. Such a hypothesis would be on the face of it a reductio ad absurdum. Undoubtedly the St. Petersburg Government would insist, in the contingency supposed, that France should remain strictly neutral, and, willingly or unwillingly, France would have to yield.

Why should anybody imagine that Frenchmen would desire to combine with Japan and Great Britain against the United States? They are under no obligation to enter into such a coalition. An entente cordiale should not, of course, be confounded with a treaty. The Anglo-French treaty put an end to a number of controversies which had given trouble in the past, but the only part of it which has any bearing on the future is the agreement that France should recognize Britain's exercise of a tutelary function in Egypt on condition that the assertion of a similar protectorate on the part of France in Morocco should be upheld. In view of Germany's opposition the condition could not be and has not been fulfilled. The consideration not being forthcoming, a very different arrangement from that designed for Morocco having been effected at Algeciras, it is at least disputable whether the agreement concerning Egypt is any

longer binding upon France.

The entente cordiale, when not based on great services offered and accepted, is apt to prove ephemeral. Two years ago an entente cordiale of an apparently fervent and certainly effusive kind existed between Great Britain and the United States. yet it did not prevent Lord LANSDOWNE from negotiating a treaty with Japan, which at least would compel Great Britain to remain neutral in a contest between the Tokio Government and the United States, even if the British Foreign Office should argue-strange argument -that the duty of protecting the Mikado's subjects in the Philippines, Hawaii and San Francisco was not included in the "special interests" contemplated in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Any such interpretation of the treaty would be sure to be repudiated at Tokio. If, then, the entente cordiale which two years ago existed between the United States and Britain was in the opinion of the British Foreign Office compatible with the formation of the alliance with Japan, what value will a cordial understanding

with England have for France? But for the fact that by acquiring a large part of Further India France has given a hostage to fortune and has exposed herself to injury at the hands of the Japanese, she could doubtless be prevailed upon by her Russian ally to become a supporter of an Americanof the same guns. His argument is German combination. France, Germany and Russia might cooperate to-day in the Atlantic with as much propriety as they cooperated in 1895 in the Pacific. The dismemberment of Alsace-Lorraine is twelve years further off than it was then. France, however, might be excused for not wishing to risk the loss of her large possessions in Indo-China, which have cost ner so much and which have but recently begun to be

remunerative. We incline to think, then, that in the event of a war between Japan and the United States the French Republic would be neutral, although it would be subjected probably to very strong pressure in favor of an active espousa of our cause.

Dr. Macdonald's Bequest.

When on September 24, 1902, the will of Dr. CHARLES F. MACDONALD, late superintendent of the money order system in the Post Office Department, was admitted to probate in the District of Columbia, it was found that he had bequeathed \$2,000:

States of America for the service of the Post Office Department, to be used by the Postmaster-General of the said United States of America in such way as he may deem expedient for the improvement of the postal money order system."

On October 28, 1902, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Washington drew a check for the \$2,000 on the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to the order of the Postmaster-General, which check is now in the possession of the Post Office Department. No portion of the fund has been expended, and at the expiration of three years from the date of the check its amount was covered in the regular course of Government business into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation "outstanding liabilities," with a personal credit to the Postmaster-General and subject at any time to his claim.

Dr. MacDonald's bequest appears to have been forgotten in the departments at Washington, and no steps toward carrying out the purpose he had in mind when he made his will have ever been taken. There are kinsmen of his, however, who remembered it, and last spring one of them got into communication with Senator CRANE of Massachusetts, with the result that on June 23 that gentleman sent the following letter to

Postmaster-General CorteLyou: " I have received an inquiry from Mr. J. B. Mac-DONALD of Boston regarding the disposition by the Government of a bequest of \$2,000 made by his brother, Dr. C. F. MACDONALD, to be used for th benefit and improvement of the money order system. I understand that it is four or five years since the bequest was made. Of course, my correspondent's idea in writing is to see if the money cannot be returned to his brother's estate; if, in fact, it could have been accepted legally by the Government. Will you kindly advise me regarding this fund, whether any disposition has been made of it, and if not, whether it can be returned to the

estate; and if so, what steps are necessary?"

master-General, the Acting Solicitor of the Treasury, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the Assistant Attorney-General and the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department all bestirred themselves to find out what the legal situation of Dr. MacDonald's bequest was. The result of their inquiries, researches and investigations was the decision that the bequest was to be taken as a bequest directly to the United States, which had authority to accept it and expend it for the purposes stated by the testator. It was clear to the Department of Justice, however, that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Postmaster-General was authorized to accept the bequest, neither being expressly authorized to accept any such donation to the Government. The Assistant Attorney-General said:

"No disposition of this fund should be made until the bequest has been passed upon by Congress In this connection it will be remembered that JAMES SMITHSON, a citizen of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States to found at Washingon an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men,' the property so given and the trust so created were accepted by ect of Congress of July 1, 1836."

Having got thus far, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote on October 9, 1906, to the Postmaster-General, asking him to indicate how the fund might be used. To this letter the Postmaster-General replied on January 7, 1907, in part:

"This Department, I now beg to state in reply. after mature consideration of the matter, in view of the magnitude of the scale on which the postal money order system is conducted, is at a loss to determine how any appreciable improvement of the system could be effected by the expenditure or application of so small a sum as the amount of this bequest, except, possibly, by devoting the fund to or toward defrayment of the expense of s commission which with the assent of Congress might be appointed by the Postmaster-General to examine into the methods of transacting money order business in this country and abroad, and to eport as to what changes or what new features, if any, might be beneficially introduced in this branch of the postal service of the United States. Probably this is the manner in which the fund in question could best be employed in pursuance of the object of the bequest. It has not occurred to me, however, that there is any present need of the appointment of such a commission.

Thirteen years have clapsed since this veteran ervitor of the public became separated from the postal service, and numerous changes have since been made, tending to improvement of the money order system. In the judgment of this Depart ment, as indicated in letter addressed to you by the Acting Postmaster-General on September 18 last, if Congress should decide to return the amount of the bequest to the estate of the testator the public interests would not suffer in consequence of such action to any appreciable extent."

Two days after receiving this letter the Treasury Department collected all the documents in the case, arranged them in order and sent them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the letter of transmissal the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury said:

" It will be observed that the Postmaster-General favors the return of the fund to the estate, and this Department concurs in the views expressed by

The Post Office Department has proper scorn of so small a sum as \$2,000 and does not want to bother with the matter at all. Mr. J. B. MACDONALD of Boston is not so haughty, and probably he feels that if the Government cannot use the money to advantage, other legatees might. So all the facts are before the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads for its consideration, and most folks will hope that the money may be returned to the late superintendent's

Cruelty to Squirrels.

Boston is the home of zoophily as well as of philanthropy. The cruelty to which the squirrels in the Public Garden are subjected is the same that is innocently and injudiciously bestowed upon those spoiled shadow-tails in Central Park. For the instruction and reproof of frequenters of that pleasure ground we reproduce the warning of an aroused

" In a city of such humanity as Boston is ther no way by which the squirrels in the Public Garden can be protected against the pestiferous peanut and in addition to the peanut the catarrhal bread! The cumulative effect upon the tissues of the astrin gent oil in the one and the irritating effect of the chemicals in the other have made and are making pitiful suffering among the gentle denizens of the garden. It would be an easy matter to substitute the natural food for the artificial grains, such a corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c., for the pigeons, and nuts, fruits and vegetables for the squirrels, although they too are grain eaters.

"The change of diet would shortly be followed by silky fur and lustrous plumage. It is good to be kind to animals, but it is greater to be intelligent in our kindness. Too often the hand that would

bestow a blessing brings a curse." The Central Park squirrels have lost many reminiscences of the ancient habits of their race. They don't have to provide for themselves, and so they are mostly forgetting how to do it. A charity organization for their benefit seems to be needed. Like their human brethren, they don't know what is good for them and must be put upon a diet. They will look better and feel better when they are fed scientifically, when the peanut line and the bread line are abolished. The heart of this town is as tender as that of Boston. Unfortunately, New York has always been a backward child in the matter of education. In time there will be Food laws and Pure Food laws for squirrels. Meanwhile, visitors to the Park should see to it that their friends in fur are not irritated and astringed. This perpetual leadership of Boston in good works is tiresome.

President Pundr of the Department of Taxes escribed the present system of imposing assessions on personal property as "abominable."—

It certainly is, but it does provide opportunity for much innocent amusement each year when the tentative and final assessment rolls are ready for comparison.

The United States Government is bothered by ghosts. On the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming is a famous hot sulphur spring, which with forty acres of surrounding land has been withheld from allotment by the authorities. The waters of the spring are declared to be valuable in the treatment of many diseases and the preservation of the pool undefiled has been attempted by the superintendent On receipt of this communication the at different times members of the Indian Postmaster-General, the Acting Secre- police to guard the waters, but as the

sarily foreshadow its intention, but, as | tary of the Treasury, the Acting Post- Indians believe that numerous malevolent supernatural beings have their homes in the neighborhood of the spring it has been sible to keep the watchers up to their duty. The simplest way to protect the waters seems to be to lease the ground from which they flow to a white man careless of spirits, and that this may be done permission has been asked of Congress.

The college "yell" is a great service of the colleges to literature. Much talent is devoted to the composition of this barbaric yawp and excellent results have been obtained. We are bound to say, however that the "yell" raised by the members of the Montana Society Saturday night is more polyphonous and filling than anything that we have heard, even from the ingenuous youth of Kansas:

"Woliygaloop, galoop, wallygaloop, galoop aloop, Yee-yip-yee-owi" This has the divine zip and madness A man scalped to the sound of it would die

How exceedingly unfortunate it is that CLIFFORD had no opportunity to distribute the money he received for eleven Municipal Ownership League votes in the Board of Aldermen, and that consequently the Aldermanic Higher Up is likely to escape punishment!

SHANG DRAPER expelled from France Can the American Government restrain the indignation of the populace over this humiliation of one of the nation's most eminent men?

Do you mean to say that the New York public rill submit to having the heels of the police on its eck?—Police Commissioner BINGHAM.

Long accustomed to the sensation, the New York public rather enjoys it and delights to regard a captain of police as several diameters larger than a mere member of the judiciary, a Mayor, or any other of such small fry.

The New Jersey State Road Commis sioner wants closer inspection of motor vehicles to the end that "destruction of improved roads may be reduced to a mini-This is proper enough, but the public authorities should not rest with the attempt to protect the present roads. New methods of transportation produce new problems, and the construction of highways capable of sustaining without damage the heavy and fast cars in use to-day is a matter that deserves attention. The rapid development of the automobile from a toy to a practical machine economically available for business and pleasure, and the promise of future extension of its field, will make it necessary for road builders to devise surfaces to meet the altered conditions.

Put Responsibility Where It Belongs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The resigna-tion of members of the so-called Police Advisory Committee emphasizes the folly and the wrong of delegating to private citizens duties which are imposed by law specifically upon public officials. This practice has a tendency to bring municipal administration into disrepute. It simply amounts to a deciaration that a Police Commissioner or a Water Commissioner, or any other head of a department who has thus been helped out, is an incompetent and is holding his lucrative office because of political pull and favor.

The presumption is, or ought to be, that a man

is appointed to the charge of a city department on account of his ability to perform the work required of him. If he is not qualified, instead of calling in a lot of outsiders to help him to hold down his the Mayor should incontinently fire him and put the right man in his place. There are plenty of men of capacity and integrity whom civic pride and a desire to promote good government would impel to accept the responsible work. If the Mayor must take care of the politicians who take care of him, why there are scores of subordinate places in which he and they may hide their incapaci and their offensive personalities.

Some of McClellan's appointments to department

headships have been a scandal and an affront ligent citizens of New York. BROOKLYN, January 19. A NEW YORKER.

Can There Be Such Gross Ignorance? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz. with a very righteous indignation for the ignorance of the American "pupils" of the public schools, as well as with contempt for the "ladies and gentiemen" of "culture and refinement" who are so un American and so grossly ignorant of a poem-yes, a song, which is absolutely America's. adies and gentlemen never heard of Francis Scott Key and "The Star Spangled Banner"? Shame upon them if they have not; and shame upon such American education and refinement that has not NEW YORK, January 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: in to-day's Sun the origin of the quotation "Whose broad stripes and bright stars." If "Vet" will come and see me I will sing him "The Star Spangled Banner," and he will find the words he is trying to find, but he must uncover and stand at attention

RUFUS JAMES FOSTER, Jr., Age 10. Great-great-grandson of Thomas Foster. who marched to Lexington on the alarm April 19, 1775. TRENTON, N. J., January 18.

A Grammarian's Funeral. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice ou over in his sleep again. THE SUN is always good and in no particular is it better than in its stance dherence to "had better" and "got." Imagine yourself, in certain junctures, mildly inquiring "What have you gotten?" Unless you had better han a small pair, in most cases you would better had better, or, better yet, had better not been THE SUN is good; it can't be better; "would

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.

Is Automobiling a Vice?

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Sober men and women in city and country are forced to con-template more and more the ordinary behavior of waves, so does the honk prevail over the murmurs

of the millions, with insolent rather than benignant A touring car that is being used with that modests and consideration becoming a gentleman is stared at. That is not "automobiling." "Automobiling"

has become a vice and should be so characterized. WILLIAM L. HARRISON. NEW YORK, January 20.

Cable Extensions Open. According to Daily Consular and Trade Reports the newly laid cables between Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius are completed and in con

The rates for cablegrams between Europe, or sit thereto and therefrom, and Madagascar nd Reunion by the Dakar-Cape Town-Mauritius cable, or via Malta and Aden, are 65.137 cents a word, or 26½ cents for press cablegrams. The term "Europe" includes Algeria, Tunis, Tangier and Tripoli. The interchange of cablegrams be-tween Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius and Mo-

sambique costs 20 to 40 cents a word.

From the Topeka Capital.
With the introduction of a bill yesterday in the House by Representative Oshant of Ellis county many legislators learned of the existence of a new pest weed in Kansas. The weed is commonly known as the "bind weed," and Oshant says that thousands of acres of land in Ellis county are covered with it. He says it is distinctly a peat and that it is spreading rapidly. He asks in his bill that the Legislature provide an appropriation of \$1,000 to be expended under the direction of the tegents of the State Agricultural College in ridding

Roentgen Ray in Unresolved Pneumonia. rom the North American Journal of Homeopathy Edsail of Philadelphia claims favorable results Roentgen ray in three cases of unresolved nia. The response was very quick; one case leared in five days and another in ten.

The Slave of the Machine. Knicker-Can Jones run his own auto? Bocker-No. he can't do anything but pay ROBERT HENRI AND OTHERS.

In the gallery of the New York School of Art, 2239 Broadway, entrance on Eightieth street, Mr. Robert Henri is holding an exhibition until January 26. Instructive will be the comparisons naturally instituted between two such widely disparate temperaments as those of Da Costa, whose exhibition of child portraits at the Tooth Galleries was noticed yesterday in THE Sun, and Henri; also the differences in paint, in handling, in the choice of subects. If Da Costa is often subtle, if he leaves to the imagination some rich vacancy in his silhouettes. Henri is seldom subtle though he omits with almost a sense of contemptuous rejection. He too has the faculty of selection highly developed, though to men of the old school he exercise this faculty in an arbitrary and at times a brutal manner. Da Costa composes after an à priori conception; Henri always relies upon his perceptive faculty. Both have their mannerisms, which, as the late Wolfgang Goethe once remarked to his faithful ear, Eckermann, is a good thing; it is by his limitations that we recognize the master. If Robert Henri were in Paris at the present his tendencies would not be so easy to classify. He would not fit exactly into the cadre of the anarchs who display their violent deeds in paint at the Autumn Salon, the new sons of Cézanne and Gauguin Nor would he be altogether persona grata at the other salon, rather, the merged salons. But in New York there is no mistaking him. He is a revolutionary and we glory in him.

For one thing, he does not fear the ugly; the ugly for him is always the expressive, east his forceful brush so transmutes it And then he never quails before paint. If a color jars, let it jar. A master of dissonances, he compels his material; he is seldom seduced by it. He achieves a synthesis by the liberal use of inharmonic tones. There is something invigorating in the virile, smashing way in which he goes straight to the climax, letting values go hang, but contriving with a sort of controlled carelessness to set on its legs the man or woman he handles. And what air circulates about his figures! If in studio parlance Da Costa's paint is "swell." Henri's is "bully." You draw a deep breath as though you inspired fresher than studio air; you accept the buffetings of his brush for the sake of the reality he shows you-Henri reality. Do not look for the poetic undertones of minor chords: when Henri is melancholy he does not more in the moonshine, but sends hurtling across his canvas an angry, wet, foam crested green comber that crashes on the beach, the advance rumor of a threatening storm. After all, it is a question of temperament, as it is in the baking of pies, the performance of a Chopin ballade, the preaching of a sermon or the penning of a sonnet. And temperament in abundance has this painter. Robust in vision, a disdainer of the cheap shams indulged in by meticulous and less self-reliant men, he does not dodge the problems that arise when a delicate surface is at stake. He has something more than brio in his brush; he can paint soberly as well as brilliantly, and this exhibition, which includes some of his earlier work displays a wider range of technique and expression than one would suppose after studying his contributions to the present An analogous picture to his Spanish girl

at the Academy, an earlier picture, is here; a Spanish dancer, the brick red shawl with the very real fringe, the hidden right armyou can feel this one under its coveringthe unforced pose, the rhythmic carriage as she proudly advances and the vitality of the entire figure, of the insistent eyes-it is Henri at his top notch. The girl with red hair (13), gorgeous hair, is more loosely handled than is usual; her glance is magnetic; she hunches slightly. A girl good to look upon. The portrait (18) of Miss sur le vif. Any one who knows the original with her attitude of faint deprecation will see the girl on the wall, her painting apron slipped from her shoulders, the fluffy bit at her neck, her gypsy eyes, and in her hand. finely indicated, some brushes. The blacks are flowing, those blacks Henri studied in Edouard Manet. A notable portrait, without the harsh paint and sometimes wiry drawing of the artist. Number 3 is a Spanish girl. It is a vivid study, yet a singularly attractive one. Music lovers who enjoy the music making of Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler to-day may see in this head her counterfeit when she first came to New York fresh from Leschetizky's training stables. You recall Goya, or his newest disciple, Zulaoga the Spaniard. Near by is a wood interior-a springtime in the forest of Fontainebleau. There are suggestions of a Corot delicacy in blue leafage; the air seems sweet, inanimate life-as man in his ignorance calls it-is tenderly alive. A genuine spring mood. Henri here has laid aside his boxing gloves and taken up the violin.

His "Brown Girl" reveals his intimacy with certain traits of Whistler and Chase. It is a full length, with browns and Henri blacks. The tones float. Her hand on her hip, the girl says with her eyes: "Robert Henri painted me. I'm proud of it." The girl has good reason. The portrait of Mrs. Robert Henri is no new painting. It may be three years old. It received a prize at the Chicago Art Exhibition. It is more carefully finished and more charged with meaning than any of his other pictures. Now, artists do not always paint their consorts with equal success. In music, for example, Richard Strauss, the composer of "Salomé-Salope, depicted his wife in a most unflattering light. She was personified in "Heldenleben" as redheaded and a virago. She sang in acid tones-Richard was critically truthful there-on the fiddle, and in the "Domestic Symphony, or Every Home a Hell," she raised ructions with her spouse after the most approved methods of Donnybrook Schönheit. Not so Robertus Henrici. A candid painter as well as a gallant, he has in this portrait shown us how sensitive is his touch, with what delicate articulation he can manage the human band. The head of Mrs. Henri is significant and of a charm. The expression is not without wistfulness. The symphonious comminglement of colors of the dress and background is admirable. The ruching at the neck and bust plays a delicate solo in blanc majeur. The prooch, a touch of smouldering red-is it ruby?-completes the harmony. As for the validity of the portraiture, that is not for us to decide. Without a title this picture would still be a very definite psychologic victory for Mr. Henri.

In another portrait (12), that of an actress who shall be nameless, we encounter yet another specimen of the artist's versatility There is a little of the conventional the pose of this comely young woman in the modern war paint of evening dress. But what a stunning line there is in the profile! It begins under the ear and curves down and around to the finger tip. It is a line sweet, supple, without being orotund: legato line, over which your eye lingers. The rose tones of the dress are melting. Suavity rules. The chiffon, the gleam of a buckle, the contours, in particular the well modelled chin and the high bred air

of the sitter-in this instance an upright

capital specimen of the Henri technique,

edued to the mode Lydian. There is a lighthouse with a stretch of ea, keenly expressed; some studies, all of rude power, and a storm episode with the wave masses of an extraordinary weight. movement and general vitality, which prove Henri to possess considerable feeling for natural facts. His 1898 picture, a Parisian fête-"The 14th of July"-is not without its Whistlerian echoes. But Jerome Myers peats Henri in this genre. The "Girl in Green" (19) is the same subject as No. 13her red hair is set off by rich, subdued green. Whether Mr. Henri will ever discover the 'secret of the old master," as Mr. Abendschein would say, need not concern us now. He has at least discovered the secret of Robert Henri, and his future is not behind him-like that of the young poet cited by Heinrich Heine-but where it should be still to come. When the angularities, the rough paint, the too passionate visionpshaw! why desire a man to be other than imself? Without his defects he would not be Henri. Goethe was the wisest critic who ever breathed. Mr. A. Benzinger, a Swiss artist, exhibits

xteen pictures at the Brandus Gallery,

391 Fifth avenue. The late President Mo

Kinley, Mr. A. Howard Hinkle of Cincin-

nati, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Tener of Pittsburg, Lady Guy Chetwind of London, a French ecclesiastic, Mrs. Benzinger, Princess Dhuleep-Singh of London, are excellent examples of a sober, solid style of portraiture. The male portraits are full of character, though the general color heme is not altogether optically enticing. The head of a girl, Miss Schwarzenbach of Zurich, with its crimson tint and of a vigprous modelling, is attractive. So is a Gretchen in blond tones. More opulent in color and decorative in treatment are the portraits of Emil Fuchs, at Knoedler's, Fifth avenue; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. Warner Van Norden-an excellent likeness-Miss Marjorie Gould, Mrs. J. J. Emery-sweepingly ornamental-Mr. Brinsley Fitz Gerald, Mr. Sidney Smith-in a careless "dear old pal" attitude-and a "Lady in Blue"-charmingly painted with hat and furs-and a head of Mr. Henry Wolf, executed by electric light-strongly delineated-are with other well known persons a tribute to Mr. Fuchs's careful craftsmanship. He shows a medal for the Hispanic Society of America and the photograph of a model for a fountain.

Every year Mr. H. Anthony Dyer goes to France and Holland and returns home with a batch of pleasing water colors. Mr. Dyer, who stems from the good old Dyer stock of Rhode Island, is showing thirty-six of his pictures at Knoedler's. He loves watercolor for the sake of the graceful if some what shallow medium. One of the bea of the set is not in the catalogue; it is a bit of open country with some trees and a well rendered sky. The marine sketches, "At the Quay; Trouville," "The Two Mills; Vorburg, Holland," and "In the Tideway, Katwyk, Holland," are the more notable of this choice little collection, which reveals a distinct improvement over last year's exhibit in the same galleries. Mr. Dyer apparently produces without much effort. He should essay oils.

THE RIVAL NATIONS.

Preparedness for War Imperative in Spite of Professions of Undying Friendship.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Severa nmunications have recently appeared in THE SUN with regard to the position Great Britain would take in the event of war between Japan and the United States, and other concerning what Germany would do in case of war between Great Britain and this country. There seems to me very little to be action of each of these countries would no doubt be determined by public policy. Friendship and the "blood thicker than water" sen timent would not be seriously considered; instead there would be a careful summing up of advantages and disadvantages resulting from the status of all

rivals. of nations influencing their action in time of necessity, and illustrations are frequently presented of the assistance this country ha received from France and Russia; but, val-

presented of the assistance this country has received from France and Russia; but, valuable as this aid was to us, there seems no good reason to doubt that the underlying motive was one of injury to our enemy rather than of friendship for us.

Our safety lies in being in a position to protect ourselves, and, if need be, to carry the war to the shores of the renemy. To prepare only for that kind of defence which closes our ports with torpedoes and mines and shuts us up in fearful dread of attack is not the part of any great nation.

Washington's Farewell Address contains advice it is well to keep always before us. One may be pardoned for a shiver at the thought of what would have happened a few years ago had this country been called upon to engage in war with a first class Power instead of impoverished Spain. Many of us can recall the bombastic words that were hurled at Great Britain during Cleveland's administration in the Venezuela dispute. Fortunately, saner minds were at work in England, and in place of humiliation we hugged ourselves for having pulled the lion's tail.

We crave peace, not war, but as all history points to the improbability of exemption from war horrors it seems to be folly not to prepare for the worst. We are in the lists in that great commercial rivalry which may at any time become a life or death struggle that would mean the crushing of the rival or a minor position for the United States.

We have been told to beware how we refuse to open the public school doors in San Francisco to the Japanese, lest in retaliation we be deprived of the Manchurian market for our cotton goods. The school question may, I think, safely be left to the citizens of San Francisco, who are face to face with the question, its dangers socially and its merits. It is in my opinion purely a local issue, not an anational one; and I believe the markets of Manchuria will remain open to our cotton goods, so far as Japan is concerned, until such time as that country has mills to supply the demand. When that time comes we s

WASHINGTON, January 19.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.
Vienna still retains its unenviable preeminer among the capitals of Europe in the records of suicides. In the year which has just ended 425 persons—313 men and 112 women—committed suicide, while another 707 men and women attempted unsuccessfully to do so. Curiously enough, more elf-murders occur in the summer than in the winter, 48 in May, against 28 in November.

The victims were of all ages, ranging from an old man of 87 to a little girl of 8 years. Sickness was the motive alleged in 100 cases, unhappy love affairs in 63, family strife 23, satiety of life 33, and poverty 31. Twelve women and 118 men shot them elves, 19 men and 32 women took polson, while 10 men and 28 women threw themselves from story windows, the latter a common form of suicide

Pipe Dreams. "I dreamed of pipe lines when a boy."-John D.

To ery, "Oh, rock a feller!" His business head had so increased That he was made bank teller. And, not to waste the implements

Dame Nature hides in slumber. He breathed in dollars, snored in cents And dreamed one golden number. But more than this, he spent the hour

When others fed their faces In plans for butyraceous power in unctuous petrol places. And, lighting up his penny clay (Long years ago discarded)

He lost the sense of noisy day, Nor friend nor foe regarded. Ecstatic, he would fabricate A pipe dream comprehensive, In which appeared a Standard State,

Intexicated by the weed, His wits began a-boiling And we whom he has stung may read The genesis of ofling.

VESCRIE VAN MARTIN BY

MR. GEERS PLAN.

Beasons for the Establishment of an Office

Women's Club. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The accusations made by "An Employer" in your ssue of January 16 would be unanswerable if the facts were as alleged. No apology is due from me to either employers or type writers. I have not stigmatized these young ladies (as a class) as those who need some kind of "rescue work." I have not "taken a class of young women and insinuated that they are immoral." I have not "cast the stone at his (my) sisters, who are engaged in the honorable occupation of earning their living

in an office. How iniquitous it would be thus to mallen the innocent! How senseless, deliberately alienate the respect of those whose lives would gladly make pleasanter and safer I have not "stigmatized the employers of these young women as immoral." I have not charged a large body of business men' (unless they be of the "small minority" > referred to) "with conduct altogether unoming gentlemen." How senseless, as well as unscrupulous, thus to antagonize the men whom I most desire to interest in the highest welfare of these young women All these accusations made by "An Employer" are reckless and inexcusable; and he is open. pesides, to the charge of cowardice, because ike so many others, he attacks from behind the screen of pseudonym. The apology is due rom him to me

I did say, and I repeat the charge, that "chivalry and honor are dead in the lives of many employers and their clerks"; and that our young girls and women are obliged to justain relations of business intimacy with men wholly unworthy of the confider posed in them." Those that try that cap on are those whom it is likely to fit. But I was careful to add: "Let it be admitted that the lives of these young women are as safe in he great majority of offices as they are in their own homes." Does not this furnish ample cover for all honest employers and lerks? Let the galled jade wince; their withers are unwrung.

For the rest, "the small minority," though they rage and swell with anonymous letters o the press, which editors ought not to print, care nothing, except to promise them that shall gladly do the little that lies in my power to protect defenceless girls against their evil designs. I am abundantly fortifled in my position by letters from lawyers and experienced workers among young women, and from the young women them-selves; and by personal interviews with many of them. And one physician who has a large downtown practice said to me yesterday: You are right, and I speak as a doctor." I expect therefore not opposition or indifference from right minded editors, employers and derks, but hearty cooperation.

As to the general question, let me explain that my interest in these young business women is not at all of the self-appointed. gratuitous kind. The subject has often been iscussed by the clergy of the chapel, and we have always been of one mind. For many years I have sustained quasi-pastoral rela-tions to hundreds of these young women. They visit St. Paul's Chapel in large numbers at our midday services for public worship, and at all hours of the day for private devotion. They spend their noon hour in the where they are always most welcome; and it would be a great pity to have them turn their backs upon it in fair weather. For these reasons I have come to hold these young women in highest regard; and I find myself as the years run on increasingly interested in their happiness and in their high-The proposition before us now is a simple one.

Lawyers and merchants have their downtows clubs. To what extent will they help these young women to organize a downtown club or themselves, so that they may enjoy, in accordance with their station in life, corresponding comfort, privacy and congenial associations? To what extent will the wealthy fathers and mothers of protected daughters help us in carrying out our plans for these less protected, often pitifully exposed, young women? I have rece-ed a check from one

As for "An Employer," who came into this subject to scoff. I hope he will remain to pay. and be prompt with a generous contribution W. MONTAGUE GERR.

Vicar St. Paul's Chapel. NEW YORK, January 17.

From the Geographical Journal.

Apart from the evidence of its presence in the age of pile dwellings, the earliest reference to the wolf in Switzerland is in a decree of Charlemagne of about the end of the eighth century. From this the records are exceedingly scanty, but during the next three centuries (they become very common and show the strenuous fight against the marauder which had to be maintained by the inhabitants. which had to be maintained by the inhabitants, and the part which it played in their superstitious ideas. A striking fact is its abundance at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which is explained as resulting from the devastation of the Thirty Years War. With the end of that century the period of its greatest abundance closed, and from hence onward it begins gradually to disapnear, the last wolf having been killed in Lucerne in 1865, while the western frontier districts con tinued to suffer from its ravages until quite a recent been made possible by the introduction of modera

From the Harrisburg Telegraph. There seems to be a rainy hoodoo about the new Capitol. In any event rain seems to accompany everything connected with the celebrations in which the building takes part. When the old building was burned on February 2, 1897, there was a terrific rain and all kinds of slush. When the cornerstone of the building was laid in August, 1898, there was rain of the heaviest kind during the ceremony, and Gov. Hastings and others who took part were drenched. When Architect Huston broke ground in 1901 for the first work under the Payne contract. on the site of the north wing, rain fell, although it did not interfere with that preliminary. Every one remembers dedication day, how it rained and

From the Miamt Record.

Among the novelties meeting the eyes of our Northern visitors to-day, but common to home folks, was that of a full blooded Indian riding in a carriage with a negro driving. This ladian re joices in the poetic name of Tommy Tiger, and is always dressed in the gaudy costume so dear to the Indian heart. Tommy is a fine spe of his race, and sits back in the carriage with the dignity and composure of one to the manner born. To those who have been accustomed to see of the tribes of our Northwestern States, the fine persons, cleanliness and agreeable countenances of the Seminole Indians are quite a revelation.

Platteville correspondence St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Now that Fritz Harvest is dead it is expected that the State of Wisconsin will be able to repur-chase the Territorial Capitol, which for some years had been used by Harvest as a cow shed.

Harvest came to Wisconsin in 1868, and in 1878 bought the 350 acre farm on which the Territorial Capitol was situated. He moved the building from its original position and converted it into a barn. When last fall a movement was started by natriotic societies to repurchase the old Capitol, Harvest said he was not willing to give it up while he lived. He said it was good enough for a barn, and it would

From the London Daily News.

A queer announcement reaches us from the Streatham neighborhood, where a correspondent has just received from a French gentleman a circular beginning: "I beg to inform you that I have taken possession of the railway cigar store with umbrellas and sticks, also the hairdresser shop

Force of Habit.

Casar had thrice refused the crown.
"I was always trained as a child to refuse the Thus we see how great habits may be implanted

School Teacher—Now, Johnny, what o the make in the Garden of Eden? Please, mum, he was condemned to ga